

Wednesday, October 23, 2013 (Day 34)

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- Swipe your I.D.
 - Pick up your graded work
 - Remember Quiz 7 on Friday: Study book examples
 - Resume work on example from end of class yesterday
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Resuming example finding absolute
extrema of $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 + 5$

Finding the corresponding y-values

$$f(-3) = (-3)^4 - 6(-3)^2 + 5 = 81 - 6(9) + 5 = 81 - 54 + 5 = 32$$

$$f(-\sqrt{3}) = (-\sqrt{3})^4 - 6(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 5 = 9 - 6(3) + 5 = 9 - 18 + 5 = -4$$

$$f(0) = 5$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = -4 \text{ Same as } f(-\sqrt{3}) \text{ because } f \text{ is an even function.}$$

$$f(2) = (2)^4 - 6(2)^2 + 5 = 16 - 6(4) + 5 = 16 - 24 + 5 = -3$$

Fill in table from yesterday

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important x -values	corresponding y -values
$x = -3$ endpoint	$f(-3) = 32$
$x = -\sqrt{3}$ critical	$f(-\sqrt{3}) = -4$
$x = 0$ critical	$f(0) = 5$
$x = \sqrt{3}$ critical	$f(\sqrt{3}) = -4$
$x = 2$ endpoint	$f(2) = -3$

Step 4 Conclusion

The absolute max is $y = 32$ and it occurs at $x = -3$.

The absolute min is $y = -4$ and it occurs at $x = -\sqrt{3}$ and $x = \sqrt{3}$.

A related example Find the absolute extrema of

$$f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 + 5 \text{ on the interval } [-1, 2]$$

Solution Same ~~exam~~ function as previous example but different interval.

Step 1 observe the interval $[-1, 2]$ is closed and the function is continuous on the interval.

Step 2 The critical values of $f(x)$ are $x = -\sqrt{3}$, $x = 0$, $x = \sqrt{3}$.

Note: $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$ so $x = \sqrt{3}$ is in interval

but $x = -\sqrt{3}$ is not in interval

Step 3

list of important x-values

corresponding y-values

$$x = -1 \quad \text{endpoint}$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^4 - 6(-1)^2 + 5 = 1 - 6(1) + 5 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{critical}$$

$$f(0) = 5$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{critical}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = -4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 5 \\ f(\sqrt{3}) = -4 \\ f(2) = -3 \end{array} \right\} \text{from previous example}$$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{endpoint}$$

$$f(2) = -3$$

Step 4 Conclude the absolute max is $y = 5$ and it occurs at $x = 0$
the absolute min is $y = -4$ and it occurs at $x = \sqrt{3}$.

Now Consider what might happen when the interval is not closed, or when the function f is not continuous. The Extreme Value Theorem does not guarantee anything in this case. (4)

Work on Class Drill 14

(Graphical Examples where Extreme Value Theorem Does not apply.)

